


ADMINISTRATION REPORT  
OF THE  
MANIPUR STATE 1919-1920









# ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MANIPUR STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1919-1920.

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## CHAPTER I.

### GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The State of Manipur lies between Latitude  $24^{\circ} 35'$  and  $24^{\circ} 48'$  North, and longitude  $93^{\circ} 10'$  and  $94^{\circ} 30'$  East. The area of the State is estimated at 7,600 square miles; that of the valley, apart from the hill tracts, is about 670 square miles, of which nearly four ninths are under cultivation. The population, according to the census of 1911, was 3,46,323.

The revenue of the last five years averages Rs. 6,63,903, while the tribute paid to the Government of India is Rs. 50,000.

2. His Highness, Maharaja Chura Chand Singh, C. B. E., was 34 years 11 months and 16 days old on March 31st, 1920. His Highness is a Manipuri Kshatriya and has five wives: (1) Ngangbam Dhauamanjuri Ibemacha, (2) Chingakham Niyama Sakhi, (3) Ngangbam Preo Sakhi, (4) Chongtham Chetanamanjuri, and (5) Haobam Lilabati.

His Highness has two sons by the second Rani, three daughters by the first Rani, one daughter by the third Rani and one son by the fifth Rani. The eldest son is aged twelve years, the second nine years and the third six years.

During the year the eldest son, Maharajkumar Bodh Chandra Singh, was sent to Shillong to carry on his education at the High School; but this was found to be inconvenient, and he soon returned to Manipur. He has since gone to the Rajkumar College, Raipur, where he has been placed under the direct guardianship of Mr. Stow, the Principal of the College.

3. In October 1919, the Honourable Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell, C. S. I., C. I. E., Chief Commissioner of Assam, visited the State. He was accompanied by Captain H. R. Harrington, Personal Assistant. He halted two days in Imphal visiting the principal local institutions and discussing the future administration of the Manipur hills. In an open Darbar convened at the palace he declared the decision of the Government of India to grant the State certain financial concessions, so that it would be able to carry out the scheme promulgated for the better administration of the hill people. The Chief Commissioner left by the Cachar road. During the year the State was also visited by Colonel L. W. Shakespear, Deputy Inspector General of Assam Rifles, the Honourable Colonel J. Garvie I. M. S., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, the Honourable Mr. O. H. Desenne, Officiating Chief Engineer and Rai Bahadur A. P. Mullick, M. A., Officiating Superintending Engineer.

4. The peace celebrations were held on the days fixed by Government. At Imphal the school boys, the men of the Manipur Double Company and the Military



Police were fed; public buildings were illuminated; sports and races were held; and a torchlight procession and fire works were arranged. In the hills feasts were provided at Chura Chandpur, Ukhrul and Mao for the hill men who had been to Manipur with the Manipur Labour Corps.

5. The men of the Manipur Double Company returned from Mesopotamia in May 1919 and were given a hearty reception by His Highness the Maharaja and the public.

6. The Kuki Punitive Measures were closed during the year and political charge was resumed by the civil authorities in April. As noted in the previous year's report some of the leading rebel Kuki Chiefs and the Manipur pretender, Chingkhumba Sanachaoba, were tried by a special tribunal and deported under Regulation III 1818 or sentenced to terms of imprisonment. Rs. 1,67,441 was paid by Government as compensation to the villages which were raided by the rebel Kukis or had property destroyed by Military authorities. This has had a most valuable effect in the hills both politically and economically. [At the close of Kuki Punitive Measures there were thirteen military outposts left in the hills; but by the end of the year these had been reduced to seven, including the three for the sub-divisional headquarters. The decentralisation scheme hinted at in the last Administration Report has been brought into operation, but owing to a shortage of officers it was possible to start only one of the three sub-divisions before the end of the year. The other two were opened immediately after the close of the year.]

7. Under the new scheme for the administration of the Hills three new sub-divisions have been formed, each of which will be administered by a European sub-divisional officer. For this purpose three Extra Assistant Commissioners, Mr. W. Shaw, Mr. B. C. Gasper and Mr. L. L. Peters, have been lent to the State by the Assam Government. The sub-divisions have been distributed as follows :—

(1) The South-West Area with headquarters at Chura Chandpur, which has been named after His Highness the Maharaja. This is inhabited by Kuki tribes and is under Mr. Gasper's charge.

(2) The North-West Area with temporary headquarters at Tamenlong. This is inhabited mainly by Kukis, Kal Nagas and Kaccha Nagas, and will be under Mr. Shaw.

(3) The North-East Area with headquarters at Ukhrul, which is inhabited by Tangkhul Nagas and Kukis. This will be administered by Mr. Peters.

A large area in the North of the State, including the Mao and Marani Naga groups, the whole of the Mombi area in the South East, and the various tribes of hill men bordering the valley continues to be administered direct from Imphal under the President.

The whole of the expense of the new administration will be borne by the State, greatly aided by the generosity of the Government of India and the Assam Administration, the former having remitted Rs. 45,000 out of Rs. 50,000 tribute with effect from 1st April 1920, on condition that this sum is allotted to the Hills, and the latter having excused the State from its annual contribution of Rs. 30,000 towards the upkeep of the Dimapur road on condition that the money is spent on improving communications in the Hills.

In the past the President of the Darbar has had the impossible task of administering some 7,000 square miles of hills in addition to his duties in the plain of Manipur. It is hoped that now the hill men of the State will be administered on lines similar to those which prevail in Hill districts in British India. It is a hopeful sign that the Kukis so recently in open rebellion have settled down, showing no trace of ill-feeling and greeting travelling officers with friendly hospitality. There has been some trouble between Kukis and Kabui Nagas, bitter feelings having been aroused by the brutal raids which took place in the course of the rebellion; but elsewhere there is an evident intention to forget the unhappy past and start anew.

The conduct of the Manipuri population was good throughout the year.





## DISARMAMENT.

8. During the year twelve unlicensed and fourteen licensed guns were confiscated of which five were surrendered voluntarily.

## TOURS.

9. His Highness the Maharaja was out on tour in the valley for 43 days visiting Foijing, Moirang, Karong, Thoubal, Sugnu and other villages of importance. At Foijing he enquired into a case of riot which was the outcome of a quarrel between some men of the Assam Rifles and the villagers. To Karong he went to receive the Double Company. One of his principal tours was undertaken in connexion with some cases in which appeals had been made to him. On the 18th February 1920 His Highness left Imphal and proceeded on a pilgrimage to Brindaban whence he did not return till after the close of the year.

I was on tour for 190 days. Most of my touring was necessarily in the hills looking into conditions after the recent disturbances and learning some thing of the areas in which the new sub-divisions were to be established. There were moreover large numbers of long pending cases which had not been settled before on account of the Kuki rebellion. I toured in the valley also, mainly for local enquiries into revenue and fishery cases, and for seeing the prospects of the rice crop. My longest tours were

(1) From 18th November to 16th December through the Kuki country in the South-West hills to Tipaimukh, and thence to the Jiribam settlement and back by the Cachar road.

(2) From 14th January to 7th February through the Chasrad area to Paisat where I met Mr. Rundle, Assistant Superintendent Somra Tract, with whom I discussed of many pending interdistrict cases and discussed matters of interest affecting the Somra Tract on the Manipur border.

## CHAPTER II.

## ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE.

*Charge*—Babu Upendra Krishna Chakravarti was in charge of the Land Revenue Office and settlement work throughout the year. He also assessed income tax and supervised the assessment of foreigners' tax. He was on tour for 152 days.

2. *Field Staff*.—There were four kanungos and 28 amins as before. Of these, however, one kanungo and four amins only were employed in the usual duties of settlement of waste land, assessment of concealed cultivation and exclusion of relinquished land. These together with four amins who were employed exclusively for the purpose, also collected some materials for the ensuing census. All the rest of the field staff were engaged in the cadastral survey newly started in the valley.

3. *Assessment*.—No change was made in the rates of assessment during the year under report. They were as follows:—

- (1) Rs. 5-15 per pari (Rs. 2-6-3·8 per acre) for the main valley.
- (2) Rs. 3 per pari (Rs. 1-3-4·32 per acre) on wet rice land cultivated by hillmen in some valleys bordering on the main valley.
- (3) Annas 5 per bigha (Annas 15-15 per acre) on cultivated and waste land at Jiribam.

During the year under report 3,695 bighas (1,221·49 acres) as against 4,714 bighas (1,568·26 acres) in the previous year were measured in the *darabadi* survey. 1,589 bighas (508·76 acres) as against 911 bighas (301·16 acres) were relinquished. The net increase in the total area cultivated in the valley was 5,483 bighas (1,812·56 acres).

In Jiribam 411 bighas (135·87 acres) of waste land were taken up for cultivation and 34 bighas (11·24 acres) were measured in the *darabadi* survey.



## LAND REVENUE DEMAND

4. The current demand of the valley was Rs. 4,45,791 as against Rs. 4,41,678 in the previous year. The demand for Jiribam was Rs. 4,021 as against Rs. 4,063 in the previous year.

## COLLECTION

5. The staff of Jakpas was the same as in the previous year. In September 1919 Rai Sahab Bipin Chandra Deb Laskar, who held charge as mouzadar of Jiribam in addition to his duties as Government mouzadar of Jirighat, became seriously ill and Babu Chandra Nath De, Head Clerk, Land Revenue Office, was deputed to act in his place. The Rai Sahab had shown great energy in carrying out his work for the State; but it was impossible for a busy man, whose main work lay in Cachar, to devote the time necessary for the desired development of Jiribam. Consequently the Darbar decided to appoint a whole time servant of the State on the spot. Babu Chandra Nath De has been appointed Mouzadar from 1st March 1920.

The percentage of collection of the current revenue in the valley calculated on the actual credits was 87.6 as against 85.44 in the previous year. If the sum of Rs. 5,241, which was collected on 31st March 1920 but not deposited in the treasury until the following day, were taken into account, the percentage would become 89.33.

The total receipts from the valley (excluding the sum of Rs. 8,241 mentioned above) were Rs. 4,44,012 as against Rs. 4,35,351 in the previous year. The receipts from Jiribam settlements were Rs. 5,693. These do not include the amounts credited after 31st March 1920.

The arrears on the current demand of the valley at the close of the year were Rs. 53,880 and on the arrear demand Rs. 28,143. The arrears on the current demand for Jiribam settlement was Rs. 1,694 and on the arrear demand Rs. 3,348.

6. Remission of revenue was granted as usual to the helpless, such as old widows, minors, poor and decrepit persons. Remission of Rs. 1,395 was granted from the current revenue and Rs. 5,630 from the arrear.

## COERCIVE MEASURES

7. The coercive measures in force in the valley are the sale of defaulting estates and the imposition of a small fine on those who fail to pay their revenue before the close of the financial year. For the arrears of 1918-19 sale cases with respect to 13,127 defaulting estates, were issued for the realisation of Rs. 63,386. Of this amount Rs. 44,323 was realised before the date fixed for the sale of the estates, Rs. 715 was realised by sale and Rs. 2,389 was remitted as irrecoverable. Sale cases for the realisation of Rs. 15,930 from 1,612 defaulting estates, were pending enquiry at the close of the year. Rs. 5,708 was realised on account of fines and credited under head "Miscellaneous".

The coercive measures in the valley are also applicable to Jiribam, but they are of little use there. The holdings are not of sufficient value and the settlers, most of them being from Cachar, can easily evade payment of arrear revenue by living within the borders of their own district. Certificates are issued through the Political Agent in Manipur to the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, but the latter has no power to attach the property of defaulters who decline to pay. 29 certificates for the realisation of Rs. 958 were issued during the year under report but only Rs. 55 was realised.

8. *Expenditure.* — The expenditure was Rs. 38,808 as against Rs. 37,119 in the previous year.

9. *Revenue Court Work.* — Out of 6,815 cases for disposal 3,842 were disposed of during the year and 2,973 remained pending as against 2,908 cases disposed of out of 6,841 in the previous year. The number of pending cases is still large, but it is satisfactory that the majority of the long pending cases have been disposed of. The Land Revenue Officer, Babu Upendra Krishna Chakravarti, has performed his manifold duties with great energy and has administered his department with ability.



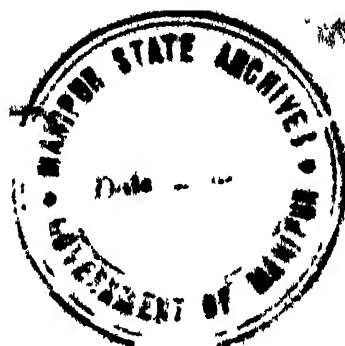
# ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

## MANIPUR STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1919-1920.



BY

C. GIMSON, I. C. S.,

PRESIDENT, MANIPUR STATE DARBAR.

IMPUAL,

Printed at the State Printing Press.

1920.



Of the total demand of Rs. 76,870, Rs. 51,899 was collected, Rs. 324 remitted and Rs. 24,647 remained unrealised.

## PROTECTION

4. *Naga Police*.—The two small Naga thanas at Makhal and Karong on the Dihima Road, each containing a regular establishment of one head constable and constables as in previous years, are under the President. The cost of the Naga Police was Rs. 1,106 as against Rs. 1,151 in the previous year.





5. *Civil Police.*—Non-militarized. The Police Member of the valley, was in charge of the Civil Police in the valley throughout the year.

The Civil Police for the valley consist of one inspector, one sub-inspector, head constables, 2 writer constables and 23 constables—the same as in the previous year. The inspector, the sub-inspector, the head constables and the writer constables are all Manipuris. Of the 23 constables 2 are Mithamru and one is a constable and the rest are Manipuris. The constables are armed with the only.

There is only one thana in the valley situated at Imphal. The jurisdiction extends round the town of Imphal to a distance of from 5 to 10 miles. When ordered by the Police Member, Judicial Member or the Political Agent, the police are sent out to investigate cases in the mofussil. There are also three outposts of the valley at Sengmai to preserve order in the neighbouring half settlements. Of the three outposts to guard the three main roads leading into the State, the one at Mao has been maintained throughout the year. The one at the Burma road has been reestablished in a new site at Pallal, which is in a more suitable position than Tengnoupal. It is not certain that it will be retained permanently at Pallal. The Jiriham outpost has also been reopened in its new site at Tairapokpi which is about 10 miles from the valley inside the hills where it will be better able to control the export of cattle and other traffic than in its former site. The force maintained at these outposts throughout the year was 3 head constables, 2 writer constables and 8 constables and from February 1920 one head constable and one writer constable in addition. Of these three head constables and one writer constable was Gurkha and the rest Manipuris. The force is under the direct control of the Political Agent, as the outposts are employed mainly in regulating the movements of foreigners.

In addition to the above one Sub-inspector and three constables are attached to the Political Agency to preserve order in the British Reserve. This force is maintained by Government.

During the year, two cases of robbery were reported to the Civil Police at Imphal. In one case four persons were arrested. Three were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for periods ranging from three to five years. One was acquitted. One absconder in a dacoity case reported in 1916 was arrested and sent up for trial. He was convicted under Section 395 I. P. C. and sentenced to undergo six years rigorous imprisonment. Three cases of murder were reported. In each case the accused was arrested. One died in jail before trial. Of the other two one was convicted under Section 304 I. P. C. and sentenced to undergo 10 years rigorous imprisonment. The other was convicted under Section 302 I. P. C. and sentenced to transportation for 14 years. One person was arrested on a charge of "attempt to murder". He was convicted and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment. The number of thefts and burglaries in the valley seems to be decreasing. The number of minor crimes has decreased on the whole. The proportion of conviction to arrest has also improved. But the proportion of conviction to the number sent up for trial has fallen. The number of cattle reported as lost was 184. Of these 4 were proved to have been stolen; so only four have been shown in the return.

The ratio of the police including chowkidars to the population of the valley is 1:917. There is only one police man in 2.8 square miles.

The cost of the force during the year was Rs. 16,425 as against Rs. 15,27 in the previous year.

6. *Village Police.*—The number of chowkidars was 200 as against 199 in the previous year.

7. *Criminal and Civil Justice.*—During the year under report three new Rural Panchayet courts have been established in the valley in places where there were no Panchayet Courts before. Only one of the three Sub-divisional Courts was established in the hills; but the other two were established immediately after the end of the year. The constitution of the valley courts has not changed. The Cherap and Sadar Panchayet Courts have six members each, and the Rural Panchayets five members, sitting as a bench to hear cases, which are decided by the verdict of a majority. They try civil cases in which all the parties are Manipuris. They also try criminal cases, but the Rural Panchayets have no power to impose sentences.



appeals from these courts to the Cherap, which also hears original suits and cases which are beyond the power of the subordinate courts.

As regards the Hill Courts the new rules the President has powers equivalent to those of a District Magistrate and the sub-divisional officers have powers equivalent to those of sub-divisional magistrates who are also magistrates of the first class under the Indian Criminal Procedure Code 1898.

Appeals in civil and criminal cases against the order of a sub-divisional officer, when admissible, lie to the President. Appeals against the order of the President in criminal cases when admissible lie to the Political Agent. There is no appeal against the order of the President in civil cases.

The Darbar is the highest original and appellate Civil and Criminal Court for all cases in which the Manipuri population is concerned. There is no appeal from its decisions, but His Highness, subject to the approval of the Political Agent, may grant pardons and revise decisions.

During the year the Padar Panchayet, the Rural Panchayets, the Cherap and the Darbar respectively disposed of 80, 288, 315 and 61 accused persons out of 96, 12, 318 and 62 persons brought before them.

As Appellate Courts the Cherap and the Darbar respectively received 19 and 40 criminal appeal petitions, all of which were disposed of. 23 petitions were preferred to His Highness against the order of the Darbar. Of these 17 were disposed of.

2,388 original civil suits were instituted in the Cherap and Panchayet courts, of which 70 were on account of landed property as against 59 in the previous year, and 437 money suits, as against 1,124 in the previous year. 63 original civil suits, as against 37 in the previous year, were filed in the court of the Darbar, being suits in which the relations or servants of His Highness the Maharaja or servants of the Royal family are concerned. Of these one was on account of landed property and 46 were on account of money transactions. The majority of civil cases concerning land are disposed of in the Land Revenue Court, by the Officer in charge of the Land Revenue Office, from whose decisions an appeal lies to the President.

The total value of suits of all kinds was Rs. 1,24,149 as against Rs. 89,502 in the previous year. The average duration of a case was one month and ten days. 443 applications referring to the execution of decrees for Rs. 28,277 were received by these courts, and 515 referring to Rs. 31,134 were disposed of.

Of the 170 civil appeals before the Darbar, 167 were disposed of. The Cherap had in their file 194 civil appeal suits. All of which were disposed of. Wangot Panchayet and the Mahammadan Panchayet were again found to be extremely dilatory in the disposal of cases. An enquiry is being made into the extraordinary delays in the work of these courts. The progress of work in all other courts was satisfactory.

During the year His Highness the Maharaja had for consideration 150 appeal petitions against the order of the Darbar of which 98 were disposed of.

In the Hill Court 307 accused persons were brought to trial and 248 persons were disposed of. 40 suits for landed property, 615 for money and 141 suits for other rights, of a total value of Rs. 88,860 were filed, as against 554 original suits valued at Rs. 74,585 in the previous year.

8. *Retradition*.—There has been no friction or want of reciprocity between the late and the neighbouring districts.

9. *Prisons*.—There is only one Jail in Imphal. The attached temporary Jail for the Kuki prisoners of war was not required after 7th May 1919. It has since been demolished. Of the average population of 185'33, 8'42 on an average were ok. 10 inmates died during the year. 11 prisoners escaped during the year. were recaptured.

On 31st March 1920, there were 154 male convicts, nine undertrial prisoners and two lunatics in the Jail. Of the 165 inmates 146 were Manipuris, 12 hillmen and 7 foreigners.



The following statement shows the employment of the Kuki population in the year 1922:

(a) On State Work under State Engineer	1,010
(b) State nursery etc.	1,072
(c) Working in jail garden	1,010
(d) Weaving	1,072
(e) Durri-making	1,072
(f) Oil pressing	1,072
(g) Working in jail as cook, sweeper, and attendant etc.	1,072
(h) Under trial for crime	1,072
(i) Under trial without work	1,072
(j) Sick in hospital	1,072
(k) Prisoners in cells and latrines	1,072
(l) Working in hospital gardens	1,072

During the year Rs. 5,804 was credited to the State on account of manufactured goods and garden products. Rs. 3,900 was expended in raw materials. During the year 122 was credited as sale proceeds of labour. A sum of Rs. 2,316 was refunded by Government on account of supplying ration to the Kuki prisoners during the previous year.

0. *Registration*.—2,238 documents as against 4,320 in the previous year were issued during the year.

1. *Municipal Administration*.—There is no municipality. All municipal work in the British Reserve is carried on by the Political Agent and a Committee of 5 Members nominated by him. The maintenance charges are provided for by a State grant of Rs. 1,000 and the revenue from various taxes incident on residents in the British Reserve. The Committee also undertakes various conservancy and other duties in the British Reserve, the cost being met by the State.

## CHAPTER IV

### PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

The total rainfall of the year was much below normal and there was very little rain in the early part of the year. There was apprehension that the rice crop would be a failure, but fortunately the rains broke just in time, and though some of the broad-rice suffered, the irrigated parts of the valley produced quite a good crop. It may be taken as a twelve anna crop, and as this was well distributed over the valley, there was little or no scarcity anywhere, and a large surplus was available for export. The area under rice cultivation is estimated at 4,90,000 hectares or 1,218,877 acres. The area under other crops is roughly estimated at 48,000 hectares or 11,914 acres.

In addition to rice which is the staple crop of Manipur, the following crops are grown: tobacco, betel nut, khesari, mug, mustard, milikata, and potatoes are grown in the valley. The yield of sugarcane and mustard was good, that of tobacco, milikata and potatoes and of other crops bad.

The hillmen cultivate rice which is their staple food. But owing to the prevalence of diseases and the disturbed conditions which still prevailed as the consequence of Kuki rebellion they were unable to cultivate as much land as they would under normal circumstances. The output of cultivated areas was not going to the verge of rain. There was in consequence considerable hardship although famine conditions were never in evidence. The construction of new roads in the hills for which payment was made in rice at liberal rates did much to relieve any distress that might have been felt, and all men employed on punitive labour received a daily ration of rice.

An experiment was made in the hope of persuading the Kukis of South-West Manipur to take more keenly to wet rice cultivation and if possible to terrace cultivation. Two intelligent Nagas from the Mao group, both of whom went to France with the Indian Corps, were sent to look round the South-West Manipur and to report whether there was any prospect of successful terrace cultivation or an extension of wet rice cultivation. They spent nearly two months visiting many villages in the South-West







...the steepness of the hills and the short extension of wet rice cultivation was in the river valley.

2. *Labour*.—The price of day labour in the valley is annas four, and in the hills annas six.

The price of rice was above normal throughout the greater part of the year. Its export was checked from June to November, since which large quantities have been exported. The prices of all other food stuffs continued to be very high during the year. But the material condition of the agricultural population in the valley and labourers in general was rather improved by the higher prices they obtained for the produce of their lands and the labour they supplied to the Kuki Punitive Measures. It was only the middle classes who were the real sufferers; and their number in Manipur is small.

3. *Trade and Manufacture*.—The sericulture carried on by some of the Loi villages suffered, as the mulberry plants suffered from deficiency of rain. Some of them have left the profession and removed themselves to Imphal. But this was perhaps rather in the hope of being absorbed in the higher classes of Manipur than for any loss they have suffered. It is said that in spite of the smaller outturn of cocoons the silk rearsers have made a good profit and this was due to the very high price of Manipuri silk.

4. Weaving is a considerable industry in Manipur and is entirely carried on by women. On account of the continued dearth of yarn and scarcity of Manipuri cotton, it did not thrive well during the year. Some cotton was imported from the Naga Hills and Assam which helped the industry to carry on.

5. The principal forest produce of Manipur consists of timber and firewood. After nearly two years of inaction due to the Kuki disturbance, the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation Ltd. resumed their work in the forests bordering the Kabaw valley and more than 1900 teak logs were ready for measurement. These have since been measured. The girth limit imposed in 1918 in the Cachar border forests seems to have produced the desired effect. As was expected this has caused a temporary reduction in the early receipts from these forests. With the restoration of peace in the hills, the export of pine timber from the forests on the border of the valley as increased. Langol hill reserve for supplying firewood has greatly suffered from the influx of the refugees from the hills who were concentrated close by during the Kuki Punitive Measures. Almost all the hills near the valley have been denuded of firewood and the question of fuel supply, specially for Imphal is becoming more and more difficult year by year. In addition to timber and firewood extracted from the State forests 27 maunds of bees-wax, 20 maunds of *ager* and 18 seers of elephant tusk were exported by the lessee of the monopoly right of trade in these articles.

6. *Exports and Imports*.—The chief exports of Manipur are rice, timber and little and much less, various kinds, wheat, malassa, chillies, mustard oil and ghi. During the year 1913 native (including buffaloes) and 585 ponies were exported of which 1,355 and 27 respectively were brought from Burma.

The principal imports are piece-goods, kerosene oil, salt, dried fish, wheat flour, hardware and hotel articles.

7. *Roads*.—In appendix XIX will be found all details of expenditure. The roads throughout the valley have improved during the year. Some portions of the Burma road have been raised above the ordinary flood level. Special attention being paid to replacing temporary bridges by permanent or semi-permanent structures. A new division has been made in the Mayang Imphal road. One masonry bridge and eleven wooden pile bridges have been completed during the year and 14 pucca culverts made either of reinforced concrete or corrugated iron. The Hongjaurok bridge at Bishenpur was completed, except for the superstructure which is nearing completion.

During the year three extra water ways were provided for the Wabagai road the pucca irrigation culvert at Kanglasepoy has been completed. These will greatly improve the cultivation in their neighbourhood.





The hill station of the Teo  
Franchise Commission was put in order  
nature were erected at Lalmarah. There  
for the thorough repair of six others  
good order, but the bungalows being  
with the exception of one at  
The Burma road, the Uthru and  
a bridge path to Pamunglong has been  
has been much improved and a new path

In the valley one school house was built and  
Usual repairs were done to other buildings and bridges.

No extensive repairs were required for the water  
report. The head works suffered little damage from  
and all the tanks, whether at the head works or in  
thoroughly cleaned and painted. For fear of shortage of  
extension was taken in hand. The Public Engineer was  
great deal more water than was stipulated in the contract  
of the year an arrangement has been made with the Commandant, by which it is  
hoped that large economies will be effected. The prejudice against the  
use of pipe water has almost died out and extensions are in demand.

The workshop was fully employed during the year. Mr. C. F. Jeffery was in  
charge throughout the year, and reports that his staff have worked well.

## CHAPTER V.

### REVENUE AND FINANCE

Full details of receipts and expenditure will be found in Appendix XXII.

2. Under the head "Demand" only the budget estimates for "Foreigners tax,"  
"Forests," "Tea seed," "Law and Justice," "Jail," "Miscellaneous," and "Cart  
and Cattle taxes" have been included, as it is not possible to give specific figures  
for the demand under these heads.

The gross total revenue of the State, excluding the State rate, was Rs. 7,61,800  
as against Rs. 7,59,149 in the previous year. There was an increase under heads  
"Land Revenue," "Fisheries," "Foreigners tax," "Salt," "Law and Justice,"  
"Jail," "Excise," and "Cart and Cattle taxes" and a decrease under heads "Hill  
Tribes," "Ferry Revenue," "Forests," "Tea seed," "Income tax on foreigners  
and foreigners Trading License fees" and "Miscellaneous."

The increase under the head "Land Revenue" is due to the better collection  
of revenue during the year.

The increase under the head "Fisheries" is due to better prices obtained at the  
auction sale. In spite of the low rainfall the year was on the whole favourable for  
fisheries, because the high price of fish made up for any shortage of quantity, and  
the collection was very satisfactory. Lessees of two fisheries absconded and very  
little was recovered by selling their property. One fishery suffered severely, because  
the stream from which water normally flows into the fishery never rose high enough  
to supply the water. The lessee was unable to pay anything except the one paid at  
the time of the auction sale. The balance was remitted. The lessee of one large  
fishery died leaving almost no property. The fishery was sold to a loss of Rs. 1,320  
to the State. Altogether a sum of Rs. 2,087 of the current demand was written off  
and the balance realised in full. With the exception of Rs. 800 which was remitted,  
all the outstanding balances of the previous year were collected.

The increase under the head "Foreigners tax" is partly due to the increase in  
the number of men, buffaloes and cattle in the Nepali reserve and partly to more  
careful methods of assessment.

The increase under the head "Salt" is due to better prices obtained at the  
auction sale for the brine wells in the valley.





The total receipts for the year ending 31st December 1919 were Rs. 2,575 as against Rs. 1,180 in the previous year.

The total receipts for the year ending 31st December 1919 were Rs. 2,575 as against Rs. 1,180 in the previous year. The increased receipts were due to the increased receipts from the Transport Office, Kuki prisoners for the time they were in the State Jail. There was an increase in the sale proceeds of manufactured articles and garden produce, but a considerable decrease in the receipts from the sale of opium, which was retained free of charge for State works during the latter part of the year. The experiment of payment for jail labour has not proved a success.

The increase under the head "Excise" is due to the increased amount received from the sale of opium shop.

During the year the cart tax was increased from one rupee eight annas to three rupees for bullock carts and from one rupee to two rupees for hand carts. The total amount received from this source was Rs. 28,016 as against Rs. 19,369 in the previous year, but a sum of Rs. 2,070 was refunded on account of unused cart passes when the export of rice was closed in June 1919. A sum of Rs. 7,450, as against Rs. 900 in the previous year, was derived from the transport of cattle, buffaloes and ponies from Burma through Manipur.

The decrease under the head "Hill Tribes" is due to the outbreaks of small-pox and influenza and the Kuki rebellion.

No revenue was derived from the inter-district ferry at Jirighat. This was the sole cause of reduction of Ferry Revenue.

There was no receipt from the teak forests worked by the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation Ltd. which is the main cause of the considerable reduction under the head "Forests". This was expected. The Manipur State's share of the receipts from Cachar border forests for the year ending 31st December 1919 was Rs. 9,755 of which only Rs. 3,653 together with Rs. 12,920 on account of the previous year was credited during the year. There was a considerable reduction in the receipts from Lunglei and Heingang reserve forests and an increase in the sale proceeds of grass mahals. With the return of order in the hills, the income of the toll-stations in the valley has increased.

The details of forest receipts are as follows:—

	Rs.
Manipur State's share of collection by the Cachar authorities	16,573
Royalty collected by the toll stations in the valley	2,893
Royalty on the monopoly of bees-wax, ivory, deer horns and agar	848
Amount received from the Lunglei and Heingang Reserve forests	2,701
Grass mahals	4,557
<b>Total Rs.</b>	<b>27,600</b>

The decrease under the head "Tea seed" is due to a poor outturn of indigenous seed.

During the year "Foreigners income tax and Foreigners Trading License fee" are carefully assessed, the result being a large increase in the demand. But as the assessment took longer to complete than had been expected, the appeals were not disposed of till the end of the year, with the result that only Rs. 1,110 of the current amount of Rs. 360 being on account of Income tax and Rs. 750 on account of Trading License fees, was realized and Rs. 7,725 and Rs. 2,645 respectively remained outstanding at the close of the year. The greater part of these has been realized since. All the arrears outstanding at the close of the previous year were realized during the year. Owing to a loss suffered by the hide monopolists only half the royalty due from them could be realized. Receipts from Land Revenue fines fell considerably. The promissory notes held as securities against advances paid to private persons having been made over to their owners no more interest was credited on their account. There were less refunds and recoveries of advances than in the previous year. There was an increase in almost every other item of miscellaneous receipts. But the total receipts under the head "Miscellaneous" fell by Rs. 5,713.



The following are the details under this head :

	Rs.
Royalty on the monopoly of trade in salt	1,440
House rent collected by the State Engineer	2,768
Land Revenue fines	2,145
Partition and survey fees	602
Education fees	5,468
Interest on promissory notes	1,491
Registration fees	2,351
Supervision charges on private works	4,183
Other miscellaneous items	
Receipts by the State Engineer on account of work done for land stock and stores sold to private persons	31,157
Refund of advances made on account of pay and bonuses of the men of the Double Company	1,751
Refund of building advances	261
Refund on account of Veterinary medicine	452
<b>Total Rs.</b>	<b>59,400</b>

All arrears from previous years have been realized or remitted except those under the heads "Land Revenue," "Hill Tribes" and "Salt." The greater part of these will be recovered.

The receipts on account of the current demand of the "Water rate" were less than in the previous year. There was an increase in receipts on account of the arrear demand and fees and fines.

The following are the details under the head :—

	Rs.
Contribution for the cantenment installation for this year	1,000
Receipts on account of the current demand	7,435
Receipts on account of the arrear demand	4,825
Interest on the sum of Rs. 20,000 invested in Indian War loan	1,100
Amount collected on account of fees and fines for failure to pay in due time	2,394
<b>Total Rs.</b>	<b>16,554</b>

3. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure was Rs. 7,10,626 of which Rs. 6,98,700 (including Rs. 51,047 for the Hills) as against Rs. 7,02,314 in the previous year was from the ordinary revenue of the State. Rs. 11,928 on account of the maintenance of the water works was met from the water rate as against Rs. 10,775 in the previous year.

4. At the close of the year the State was indebted to Government to the extent of Rs. 3,33,629; Rs. 64,879 being on account of the Water Works loan and Rs. 2,68,750 on account of the floods. The State has Rs. 33,800 invested in the Government Four per cent, Terminable Loan of 1915-16 and Rs. 1,00,000 in the Indian War Loan. Of the latter sum, Rs. 20,000 was from the Water Works balance. The closing balance, excluding the invested amounts, was Rs. 4,55,021 of which Rs. 4,40,828 (including Rs. 30,832 for the Hills) was on account of ordinary revenue and Rs. 14,193 on account of the water-rate.

## CHAPTER VI

### VITAL STATISTICS AND SANITATION

*Medical.*—There is one hospital at Imphal. Including this there were six dispensaries against the same number in the previous year. In the Civil Hospital at Imphal, there was a large increase in the number of out-door patients; but the number of in-door patients fell considerably, the reason being that in the previous year many of the transport coolies employed in the Kuki Punitive Measures were sent to hospital for treatment. There were also large increases in the number of patients treated in Kakching, Bishenpur and travelling dispensaries which were closed



a large part of last year. The increase in these dispensaries as well as in the hospital was mainly due to prevalence of Cholera in epidemic forms in the valley. 2 persons were treated for this disease in the Kakching dispensary.

In the Imphal hospital 61 "Selected" and 928 "Minor" operations were performed as against 80 "Selected" and 867 "Minor" in the previous year.

3. *Vaccination*.—Out of 61,706 vaccinations, 43,768 were successful, 8,109 successful and the result of 17,835 was unknown. The very serious outbreak of ill-fox, which lasted well into the current year, was the cause of the heavy loss in vaccination. The eagerness of most of the hillmen for vaccination showed a change of attitude.

4. *Epidemics*.—The outbreaks of Cholera, Small-pox and Malaria continued from previous year and did not subside till the year was well advanced. Small-pox was specially of a virulent nature. One of its noticeable features was that in many cases it not spare persons who evidently bore marks of recent vaccination on their arms. The death rate from this disease was very high. Energetic measures were adopted to combat the diseases but the long distances, insufficient staff and money and irregular reporting of outbreaks made the work very difficult. All available Substant Surgeons, Compounders and Vaccinators were employed in rendering medical aid to the sufferers. Leaflets warning the people of the presence of the epidemics in their midst and setting forth the precautions and measures to be adopted in case of attacks were also issued by the Civil Medical Officer.

4. *Personnel*.—Assistant Surgeon Sudhir Ranjan Bhattacharji held charge as Civil Officer throughout the year. He reports that he received valuable help from Rai Sahib Gangesh Chandra Das in conducting the work of his department.

## CHAPTER VII.

### EDUCATION.

*High Education*.—The Johnstone School at Imphal is a Middle English School, teaches up to the High School Standard. During the year seven boys were sent to this school to Skilling, and two boys to Sylhet, to prepare for the Matriculation Examination of 1921.

Of the 147 boys on the roll of the Johnstone School on 31st March 1920, 143 Manipuris, three Manipuri Muslimadans and one foreigner.

There are two other Middle English Schools, the Bengali School at Imphal and Ukhrul School in the Tangkhul Hills, which seems hardly up to the Middle English Standard.

The average attendance in the three Middle English Schools was as follows:—

Johnstone School	111.58
Bengali School	89
Ukhrul School	100.78

In the Lady Barle Girls' School, in which girls of the Bengali community only are admitted, there were 22 girls on the roll on 31st March 1920 and the average attendance was 16.31. Two girls from this school passed in the Primary Scholarship Examination. One received a Government scholarship of Rs. 8 per month tenable for three years.

*Primary Education*.—There are three Upper Primary schools, to which the students of the Lower Primary Examination are admitted.

The number of Lower Primary schools was 75 on 31st March 1920 as against 71 the previous year. Of these 71 were in the main valley, one at Jiribam, two in Northern hills and one in the Southern hills. One Sanscrit school was opened in the year.

In all the Primary schools there were 5,420 boys and 39 girls on March 31st. Average attendance was 3,992.73 as against 3,794.9 in the previous year. Lower





Primary education is free, but not compulsory. Of the 71 Lower Primary schools in the valley eight are Madrasahs, two Tols and one a Girls' school.

3. During the year the Manipuri translation of one book was reprinted.

4. *Teaching Staff*.—There are 161 teachers in the valley Primary Schools, of whom 120 are Manipuris born in the State, 14 Manipuris born outside the State, 25 Manipuri Muhammiadans, one a foreigner and one a hillman. Three teachers have read up to class VIII and one up to class IX of the Matriculation standard. Three hold Middle English certificates, one a Middle Vernacular certificate, 117 Upper Primary certificates, 18 Lower Primary certificates and 14 Persian title certificates. The Mistress of the Girls' School and three Pandits of the Sanscrit Tol hold no certificates.

5. *Buildings*.—The school buildings are generally in good condition.

6. *Expenditure*.—The Middle English Schools in Imphal are maintained mainly by grants-in-aid and partly by fees from the pupils. A subscription is also raised for the Bengali School. The Ukhul School is maintained mainly by a grant-in-aid from the State. A portion of the cost used to be provided by the American Baptist Mission; but this has now ceased. The Lady Earle Girls' School is maintained mainly by a grant-in-aid from Government and partly by school fees. All the primary schools, both in the valley and in the hills, are maintained by the State. But a small school fee is paid by the pupils of the Upper Primary schools, which is credited to the State. The cost to the State on all accounts of education was Rs. 50,150 of which Rs. 5,595 was on account of Hill schools, and was charged to "Hill tribes." Rs. 1,639 paid for repairs to the schools was charged to "State Works."

7. On March 31st 24 scholars aided by State scholarships were prosecuting their studies outside the State. Of these two were at the Cotton College at Gauhati, one preparing for the B. A. Examination and the other for the Intermediate Examination. Three scholars at the Murarichand College, Sylhet, one at Dacca College and another at Serampur College were preparing for the Intermediate Examination. Of the scholars studying at high schools for the Matriculation Examination there were seven at Shillong and two at Sylhet. There were two scholars at the Berry White Medical School at Dibrugarh. Six Brahmin students, of whom four were at Benares and two at Navadwip, were learning Sanscrit.

8. Boys in all the valley schools are trained in physical exercises. *Deshi Kalarai* is taught in all the Lower Primary schools.

9. Inspection of schools during the year is reported to have been satisfactory. A high standard is not expected.

10. *Results*.—20 boys of the Johnstone School passed in the Middle English Examination, ten being placed in the first division and ten in the second division. Three boys of the Bengali School passed the examination in the second division.

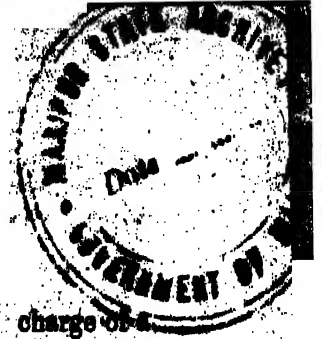
At the Upper Primary English Examination out of 90 candidates 43 passed in the first division, 14 in the second division and three in the third division. At the Upper Primary Sanscrit Examination three appeared of whom two passed in the first division. At the Upper Primary Vernacular Examination out of two candidates one passed in the first division.

At the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination there were 271 candidates, of whom 63 passed in the first division, 39 in the second division and 85 in the third division. At the Lower Primary Sanscrit Examination seven appeared, five passed in the first division and two in the second division.

11. *Library*.—The library is a depository maintained for supplying the various schools with books and stationery. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,006 and Rs. 116 worth of articles were issued free to the schools. The expenditure on the purchase of stock was Rs. 102. The value of stock in hand on March 31st was approximately Rs. 2,463.



CHAPTER VIII  
MISCELLANEOUS.



**Veterinary.**—There is one Veterinary Dispensary in Imphal under charge of a Veterinary Assistant, who treats free of cost any animal brought to the dispensary owing him during his tours. During the year he treated 16,544 animals in the dispensary as against 3,377 in the previous year, and 1,378 on tour as against 94 in previous year. 258 cattle and 184 ponies were inoculated against Anthrax andorrhagic Septicæmia.

Rinderpest broke out in one village and caused 84 deaths. Foot and Mouth disease was reported from 114 places causing 439 deaths among calves and Black Ter from 16 places resulting in 224 deaths. There were 18 cases of Anthrax, amongst transport ponies and six among transport bullocks of the Kuki Punitive measures.

2. The State Printing Press was in full of working order during the year and did all the work for the State including the printing of the Administration Report for the year 1918-19 and a small book for hill schools, one other book in Sanscrit Manipuri translation was printed for a private person. The present report is the work of the Press which shows signs of becoming a useful State institution; but businesslike methods of working out costs are needed.

3. During the year Rs. 945 was paid in rewards for the destruction of 9 tigers, leopards and 142 bears.

4. I was President of the Manipur State Darbar throughout the year. Rajar Thangkopa Singh Additional Member of the Darbar died on 16th March 1920. His place was not filled up till after the end of the year. The staffs of the various departments are reported to have worked well. Babu Ambica Charan Ghose maintained high reputation as Superintendent of the State Office.

C. GIMSON, I. C. S.,

*President, Manipur State Darbar.*



# APPENDIX I.

*Names of High Officials in the Manipur State and Residency Officials, showing changes in personnel during the year 1919-20.*

Name of Official.	Appointment.	Period	
		From.	To.
1. W. A. Cosgrave, Esq., I. C. S. ...	Political Agent	1st April 1919	12th March 1920
2. L. O. Clarke Esq., I. C. S. ...	Ditto	13th March 1920	31st March 1920
3. C. Gimson, Esq., I. C. S. ...	President, Manipur State Darbar	1st April 1919	Ditto
4. Rajkumar Dumbra Singh Senapati	Ordinary Member of the Manipur State Darbar	Ditto	Ditto
5. Nongmatthem Temchouba Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
6. Nongmatthem Nene Singh	Ditto	Ditto	12th April 1919
7. Saugajam Bhoban Singh	Additional Member Ordinary Member of the Manipur State Darbar	Ditto	23rd July 1919
8. Rajkumar Thangkoka Singh	Additional Member	24 July 1919	31st March 1920
9. Maibam Samden Singh Major	Ditto	1st April 1919	16th March 1920
10. Haobam Pitsambar Singh	Subadar-Major, Military Police.	Ditto	31st March 1920
11. C. F. Jeffery, Esq., ...	Additional Member State Engineer	Ditto	4th May 1919
12. W. Shaw, Esq., M. A. C. ...	Sub-Divisional Officer, N. W. Area	24th July 1919	31st March 1920
13. B. C. Gasper, Esq., ...	Do S. W. Area	1st April 1919	Ditto
14. L. L. Peters, Esq., ...	Do N. E. Area	25th February 1920	Ditto
15. Angom Temchouba Singh	President of the Cherap Court.	9th November 1919	Ditto
16. Rajkumar Digendra Singh	Member of the Cherap Court.	28th November 1919	Ditto
17. Chandra Mukha Singh, Pukhramba.	Ditto	1st April 1919	Ditto
18. Ningthoujam Kulachandra Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
19. Rajkumar Nirod Shahu Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
20. Thabal Sarma	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
21. Babu Gagan Chandra Aditya	Registrar Political Agency	Ditto	Ditto
22. Babu Upendra Krishna Chakravarti.	Officer in charge Land Revenue Office.	Ditto	Ditto
23. Mr. A. C. Eleazar	Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur.	Ditto	Ditto
24. Babu Ambica Charan Ghose	Superintendent, State Office.	Ditto	Ditto
25. Babu Nithor Nath Bannerji	Superintendent, Hill Office	Ditto	Ditto
26. Isaiaram Chura Singh	Subadar-Major Military Police.	5th May 1919	Ditto
27. Chandam Golap Singh	Deputy Inspector of Schools.	1st April 1919	Ditto

## APPENDIX II.

*List of Laws in the Manipur State.*

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4



## APPENDIX III.

showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Montenegro State for the year 1919-20.

CN.	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.						DETAILS OF FORCE AT END OF THE CURRENT YEAR.								REMARKS.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	CASUALTIES.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments battalions.	Number of guns.	NUMBER OF MEN.					Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
...	142	35	4	...	...	238	1	271	...	8	...	24	201	Rs. 24,052	
...	142	35	4	...	...	238	1	271	...	8	...	24	201	24,052	

## APPENDIX IV (1).

showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Military Police for the year 1919-20.

CR. OF OFFICERS.	Num-ber.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	PUNISHMENT.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.	
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded or suspended departmentally.	Published judicially.	By promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3 months	1	Rs. 70 0 0	Rs. 820 0 0						1	
1 month		30 0 0	30 0 0							
4 months	1	50 0 0	130 0 0							
1 month	2	50 0 0	700 0 0							
1 month	2	35 0 0	1,390 0 0							
1 month	4	15 0 0	1,400 0 0							
1 month	1	12 8 0	78 0 0							
1 month	6	12 8 0	57 0 0							
1 month	7	12 8 0	3,000 0 0							
1 month	10	10 8 0	1,078 0 0							
1 month	22	8 8 0	272 0 0							
1 month	22	8 8 0	7,627 0 0							
1 month	10	8 8 0	30 0 0							
1 month	34	8 8 0	372 0 0							
1 month	40	5 0 0	3,300 0 0							
1 month	46	3 0 0	250 0 0							
1 month	50	7 0 0	3,500 0 0							
1 month	10	6 0 0	60 0 0							
1 month	4	6 8 0	34 0 0							
1 month	3	6 8 0	157 0 0							
1 month	3	6 8 0	264 0 0							
1 month	1	6 0 0	8 0 0							
Allowance		3 0 0	33 0 0							
Allowance		2 0 0	22 0 0							
Allowance		1 0 0	11 0 0							
Allowance		2 0 0	22 0 0							
Allowance		0 8 0	44 0 0							
TOTAL OVER.	358	515 8 0	23,751 0 0						90	





# APPENDIX IV (1) Continued

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Military Police for the year 1919-20.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Furnishings.			Rewards.		Education.	
				Discontinued.	Fixed furniture, etc. or supplied by departmentally.	Published and daily.	By provisions.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Brought forward.	358	B. A. P. 515 2 0	B. A. P. 22,751 0 0						80	
<b>Band Establishment:</b>										
Band Master for 1 month	1	20 0 0	20 0 0						1	
Band instructor for 11 months	1	14 0 0	154 0 0							
Bandmen for 1 month	2	10 0 0	20 0 0							
Bandmen for 11 months	1	10 0 0	110 0 0							
Bandmen for 1 month	5	8 8 0	44 0 0							
Do for 11 months	6	8 8 0	52 8 0							
Do for 11 months	8	8 0 0	704 0 0							
Do for 1 month	7	8 0 0	56 0 0							
Do for 12 months	2	7 0 0	14 0 0							
Do allowance for 12 months		2 0 0	24 0 0							
Do Do for 1 month		1 0 0	1 0 0							
Do Do for 11 months		1 0 0	11 0 0							
<b>Miscellaneous Establishment.</b>										
Clerk for 1 month	1	10 0 0	10 0 0						1	
Do for 11 months	1	25 0 0	275 0 0						1	
Armorer for 9 months	1	10 0 0	90 0 0						1	
Do armorer pay for 8 months	1	20 0 0	160 0 0							
Do for 8 months	1	10 0 0	10 0 0						1	
Tailor for 1 month	2	10 0 0	20 0 0							
Do for 11 months	1	6 0 0	66 0 0							
Mali for 12 months	1	7 0 0	84 0 0							
Sweeper for 1 month	4	7 0 0	28 0 0							
Do for 11 months	1	8 0 0	88 0 0							
Moochi for 10 months	1	2 0 0	20 0 0						1	
Carpenter for 10 months	1									
<b>Hospital Establishment.</b>										
Compounder for 11 months	1	15 0 0	165 0 0						1	
Water carrier do	1	7 0 0	77 0 0							
Sweeper do	1	7 0 0	77 0 0							
<b>TOTAL.</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>767 8 0</b>	<b>47,820 8 0</b>						<b>107</b>	





### APPENDIX IV. (2).

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the civil Police during the year 1919-20.

Description or Office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.	
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded or suspended departmentally.	Fined judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Inspector	1	At Rs. 100	1,200						1	
Inspector	1	At Rs. 45	576						1	
		Rs. 5 allowance	60							
		1 at Rs. 20	240							
Head constables	3	1 at Rs. 15 plus Rs. 2-6 allowance	210		2				3	
		1 at Rs. 15	180							
Other constables	3	At Rs. 12 each	360							
		3 at Rs. 9 each	270							
Constables	33	4 @ Rs. 8 each	384						2	
		16 @ Rs. 7 each	1120		4				14	
Subalterns	200	Good conduct allowance Rs. 1 to 4	48							
		@ Rs. 2 each	7200							
Deputy	1	@ Rs. 5	60							
		1 @ Rs. 20	240							
Head constables	4	3 @ Rs. 15 each	360							
		1 @ Rs. 20 from February to March 1920.	40						4	
Other constables	4	3 @ Rs. 12 each	432							
		1 @ Rs. 12 from February to March 1920.	24						4	
Constables	8	3 @ Rs. 9 each	324							
		4 @ Rs. 8 each	384						5	
		1 @ Rs. 7 each	84							
TOTAL			14,002		6				34	

### APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Police in the Manipur State during the year 1919-20.

THE STATE.	Number of Offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Police, Thana.	218	198	180	120	121	100	116	94	38	21	77.3	78.3	95.8	94	4 persons await trial and one died before trial.

### APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Manipur State during the year 1919-20.

MANIPUR STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Police, Imphal Thana.	10,105	9,941	4,654	4,566	46.05	45.72



## APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes, number of cases disposed

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.			Number of cases disposed during the past year.	Number of cases disposed during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.						Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.	
		Total.	Single.					Recurrent.	Single.	Recurrent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Assault, Section 352 ..	3	24	27	6	24	59	...	...	...	...	...
heft, do. 379 ..	11	36	47	18	40	67	7	...	3	...	1
Mischief by killing animal of the value of fifty rupees upward, section 429 ..	3	4	7	4	5	23	7	...	...	...	2
Disobedience of order, section 188 ..	...	7	7	8	7	9	8	...	1	...	...
Confining any person wrongfully, section 342 ..	...	8	8	8	7	13	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by killing animal of the value of ten rupees, section 428 ..	1	13	14	...	12	25	...	...	...	...	...
Dishonestly receiving stolen property and killing animal, sec. 411 429 ..	...	2	2	...	2	5	5	...	...	...	5
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, section 304 ..	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2
Disposing stolen property, sec. 414 ..	...	8	8	...	7	16	4	...	...	...	2
Murder, section 302 ..	4	6	10	...	8	20	1	...	1	...	...
Extortion of money, section 384 ..	...	14	14	1	10	33	...	...	...	...	...
Taking illegal gratification, section 161 ..	...	12	12	5	8	16	...	...	...	...	...
Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen, section 411 ..	...	41	41	24	39	49	37	...	10	...	20
Attempting to murder, section 307 ..	...	4	4	2	4	6	1	...	1	...	...
Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means, sec. 324 ..	...	6	6	3	7	8	1	...	1	...	...
Theft in dwelling house, sec. 380 ..	1	22	23	32	23	13	10	...	1	...	7
Giving false information respecting an offence committed, sec. 303 ..	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
False information with intent to cause public servant to use his lawful power to the injury of another, section 182 ..	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1
Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, section 420 ..	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2
Disposing stolen property and disobedience of order, section 414 188 ..	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Disposing stolen property and killing animal, section 414 428 ..	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension, section 224 ..	...	2	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
Collecting arms for waging war against the king and attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation, section 183 411 ..	4	...	4	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...
Disposing stolen property and robbery, section 414 391 ..	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
CARRIED OVER	29	217	246	167	215	380	91	..	18	...	44





PIX VII. Continued.

of and case involving trial in the Minnesota State during the year 1919-20

Punishment.			Terms of Imprisonment.																	Remarks.
Fine.	Whipping.	Total.	Number of persons convicted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being inmates.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
1			47																	
2	1	7	50						2	2								3		
4	1	7	8															10		
7		8	1				1				2							8		
			12															1		
			21															4		
		5									3	2								
		2								1	1									
1	1	4	10								2							2		
		1	9		1										1			9		
			27															6		
			12															4		
6	1	37	9						1	12	13	1	3					3		
		1	5								1									
		1	6						1									1		
2		10	3						2	2		3		1						
1		1																		
		1																		
		1						1												
		2										2								
1		2	1									1						1		
		1	2									1								
	1	1																1		
			1															9		
			2																	
4	5	61	226		1		1	4	5	15	25	7	4		1			62		





Statement showing the

number of crimes, number of

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.			Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Brought forward ...	29	217	246	107	215	389	91	...	18	...	44	
Attempting to put in fear of injury in order to commit extortion, sec. 385. ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Voluntarily causing hurt, sec 323. ...	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, sec 325 ...	...	3	3	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	
Wrongful confinement, sec 343 ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Using criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty, sec 353. ...	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Robbery, section, 392 ...	...	2	2	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	3	
Dacoity, section 395 ...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Dishonest misappropriation of property, section 403 ...	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust, sec 406. ...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Cheating, section 417 ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Lurking house trespass or house breaking in order to commit offence punishable with imprisonment, sec. 454 ...	...	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	1	
Lurking house trespass or house breaking by night in order to commit offence punishable with imprisonment, section 457 ...	1	104	105	128	105	32	26	...	4	...	22	
TOTAL ...	33	336	369	241	336	427	129	...	23	...	71	

# APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Manipur State during the year 1919-20.

NAME OF COURT.	Number of offences reported during the year.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.								PERSONS DISPOSED OF.						Persons remaining at the end of the year.
			Remaining at the end of the past year.	Brought to trial in 1919-20.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or self.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of court.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1. Manipur State Darbar	33	31	...	56	9	2	...	1	56	62	7	17	23	2	2	1	
2. Hill Court ...	93	143	64	39	75	126	...	3	207	307	...	213	25	...	...	25	
3. Churap Court ...	210	290	3	87	45	112	44	27	282	318	100	41	153	9	13	3	
4. Town Panchayet Court	33	53	2	...	54	36	...	...	52	96	34	26	16	...	...	16	
5. Rural Panchayets ...	135	164	8	...	119	140	45	...	307	312	53	143	46	39	3	39	
TOTAL ...	504	686	77	193	296	415	93	31	914	1,095	194	443	286	50	17	106	





# X VII.—Continued.

and cases awaiting trial in the Manipur State during the year 1919-20.

Persons.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being fines.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.														Awaiting trial.	Remains
Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
5	91	226	...	1	...	1	4	5	15	25	7	4	...	1	...	62				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1				
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...				
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...				
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	26	6	...	...	...	...	5	...	19	...	2	...	...	...	...	...				
5	129	234	...	1	...	1	10	6	15	44	9	7	1	1	...	63				

## APPENDIX IX.

statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Manipur State during the year 1919-20.

Muzumana.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.																	
	Number of applications.		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, etc., ordered.		Pending.	
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.									
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
al Court of the Maharaja of the State Darbar Court	23 19 19	24 14 3	0 12 3	6 18 10	5 13 5	3 12 4	1 6 3	1 8 18	1 8 6	1 1 2	1 1 2	5	1			10	6	
TOTAL	82	41	24	34	23	19	10	27	13	3	3	5	1			10	6	

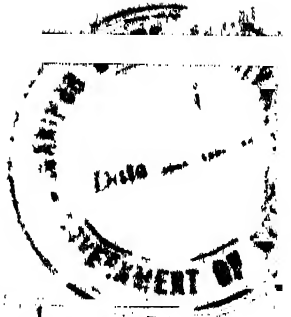


## APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORKS.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1919-20.

TRIBUNAL.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR.										SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.							
	Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
											Rs.															Rs.	T. R. R.	
Nipar State Darbar Court ...	240	501	554	790	893	1,297	302	930	501	339	60,000	40	615	141	548	940	13	1	..	26	14	480	518	1,21,044	0	0	0	
cap Court ...	4	6	387	411	331	417	335	415	0	2	44,226	40	211	151	157	240	0	1	..	21	16	120	250	4,900	0	0	27	
m Panchayat Court	25	12	363	781	605	743	504	738	13	13	54,094	21	676	84	310	221	..	..	..	100	30	122	307	10,500	0	1	12	
al Panchayats ...	112	81	795	1,244	910	1,227	529	1,105	81	123	20,797	..	550	606	1,346	..	..	..	..	130	400	135	404	19,000	0	1	12	
Total ..	303	601	2,259	3,247	2,693	3,346	2,001	3,590	601	459	2,12,000	111	2,406	1,400	2,510	717	17	3	..	400	504	935	1,661	2,46,150	..	..	..	





APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORKS.—Results of Applications for execution of decrees.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year			
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			
Imperial State Darbar	35	40	2,539	26	31	1,616	31	31	5,145	21	22	1,380	40	39	2,535	14	2	22	
Imperial Court	43	39	8,701	54	74	6,615	107	108	15,614	78	78	7,901	29	25	7,713	11	6	5	
Imperial Panchayat Court	167	164	7,972	322	348	17,748	489	512	25,620	325	415	21,643	164	97	3,977	62	25	...	
TOTAL	245	233	20,109	412	443	26,877	657	676	46,879	424	515	31,134	233	161	15,245	87	44	30	

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORKS :—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits. 1919-20.

TRIBUNAL	Opening balance		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		HOW DISPOSED OF.												Average duration.	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Decision confirmed.	Decision reversed.	Decision amended.	Cases remanded for retrial.	Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.	Past year.	Present year.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Revisional Court of H H the Maharaja of Manipur	10	18	107	128	117	150	99	98	13	53	13,675	14,542	74	75	10	7	5	4	12	10						
Manipur State Darbar	15	3	140	167	135	170	153	127	3	3	17,908	18,279	77	106	33	34	12	11	14	11	4					
Cherap Court	3	3	102	191	168	194	99	194	3	3	4,553	6743	40	104	25	40	19	27	4	12	11	11				
TOTAL	28	24	349	586	454	514	359	459	24	59	36,166	41,364	191	285	73	71	36	33	36	33	15				...	
												Rs.	Rs.												...	
																									...	
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# APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock up in the ... during the year 1919-20.



STATIONS.	Number of persons.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				DAILY AVERAGE		Number of persons remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of account under trial.	Deaths showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remainder from last year.	Admitted during the year.	TOTAL		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Manipur Imphal	1	284	466	1441	850	258-20	185-70	7 183	Rs. 12,333	42 days	10
TOTAL	1	284	466	1441	850	258-20	185-80	765	12,333	42 days	10

# APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the year 1919-20.

NAME OF STATE.	Documents presented for registration.		NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.	
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Manipur.	1502	2,320	900	273	947	1,683	2	...	147	183	43	94	1,339	2,233	Rs. 72,064	Rs. 94,864	5	...	158	87

# APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts on account of registration during the year 1919-20.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.		
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rule deeds	947	50,408 0 0	685 0 0	1,683	65,035 0 0	1,051 0 0
Mortgages	200	12,924 0 0	133 0 0	273	15,284 0 0	197 0 0
Wills	2	1,180 0 0	5 0 0			
Money bonds	147	5,535 0 0	139 0 0	183	8,870 0 0	183 0 0
Miscellaneous	43	2,017 0 0	68 0 0	94	5,675 0 0	90 0 0
Total.	1,339	72,064 0 0	1,035 0 0	2,233	94,864 0 0	1,321 0 0





### APPENDIX XVI.

*Receipt and expenditure of the municipalities of the Manipur State during the year 1919-20.*

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1919.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1920.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Imphal Town Fund, British Reserve ...	Rs. 1750	Rs. 13,321	Rs. 15,730	Rs. 17,480	Rs. 14,724	Rs. 13,971	Rs. 3,509

### APPENDIX XVII.

*Statement of rainfall in the Manipur State during the year 1919-20.*

MANIPUR STATE.	April 1919.	May 1919.	June 1919.	July 1919.	August 1919.	September 1919.	October 1919.	November 1919.	December 1919.	January 1920.	February 1920.	March 1920.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 10 years.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
IMPHAL.	2.54	0.91	0.24	0.80	7.57	0.26	1.48	3.64	0.05	0.05	1.84	0.16	46.85	62.35	56.43

### APPENDIX XVIII.

*Statement as to price of Staple food grains.*

Articles.	During March past year. Per maund.			During March present year. Per maund.			Remarks.
1	2			3			4
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Paddy	1	4	0	1	10	0	
Rice, 1st quality	2	4	0	2	5	0	
" 2nd	1	14	0	1	15	0	
Matikahai	6	10	0	6	7	0	

### APPENDIX XIX.

*Expenditure on State Public Works during the year 1919-20.*

Description of Works.	State Fund.			Local Fund.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>ESTABLISHMENT --</b>							
State Engineer's pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,684
Office establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,903
Head Quarter's establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,793
Valley Road establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,746
Cachar Road establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	432
Burmah Road establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	227
Kohima Road establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	420
Palace establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	602
Miscellaneous establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	336
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,002



# **APPENDIX XIX—Continued.**

*Expenditure on State Public Works during the year 1919-20*

Description of Works.	State Fund.			Local Fund.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brought forward							14,002
2 Valley Roads—							
Repairs to Roads	...	10,725	...	...	...	...	10,725
Metalling Imphal area Roads	...	2,240	...	...	...	...	2,240
River bunds and paths	...	5,902	...	...	...	...	5,902
Bridges (Repairs)	...	7,567	...	...	...	...	7,567
Fuoco bridges	4,782	...	...	...	...	...	4,782
Timber bridges	13,028	...	...	...	...	...	13,028
Road Bungalows	...	530	...	...	...	...	530
Culverts	225	6,506	...	...	...	...	6,731
3 BUILDINGS—							
State Office	...	134	...	...	...	...	134
Land Revenue Office	...	83	...	...	...	...	83
State works Office, Work shop and Godown	...	678	...	...	...	...	678
Jail buildings	976	872	...	...	...	...	1,848
Cherap, Panahayet and Valley Panchayat Courts	...	21	...	...	...	...	21
Prison	...	53	...	...	...	...	53
Land Revenue Camps	...	682	...	...	...	...	682
Monksadar's house (Jirighat)	271	...	...	...	...	...	271
4 RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS—							
President's Bungalow	...	228	...	...	...	...	228
State Engineer's Bungalow	...	296	...	...	...	...	296
Her Highness's Companion's do	126	240	...	...	...	...	375
Medical Officer's do	...	116	...	...	...	...	116
Dak Bungalow	...	201	...	...	...	...	201
School Master's do	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Babu Para quarters	816	921	...	...	...	...	1,737
5 MILITARY POLICE BUILDINGS	1,033	1,375	...	...	...	...	2,408
6 Civil Police Buildings							
Imphal thanes, out houses, and Sengmai Mao thanes	...	41	...	...	...	...	41
7 MEDICAL BUILDINGS—							
Imphal Hospital	...	433	...	...	...	...	433
Hospital quarters	...	243	...	...	...	...	243
Kakching, Mao and Bishenpur Dispensaries	...	150	...	...	...	...	150
Veterinary Hospital	...	153	...	...	...	...	153
8 EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS—							
Johnstone school	...	207	...	...	...	...	207
Educational Office	...	67	...	...	...	...	67
Valley schools	...	1,433	...	...	...	...	1,433
9 PALACE & CONNECTED BUILDINGS—							
Palace	...	1,765	...	...	...	...	1,765
Mandab	...	113	...	...	...	...	113
Sree Govindjee's Temple	812	77	...	...	...	...	889
Summer Residence Langthabal	...	804	...	...	...	...	804
New Works, Palace & compound	1,428	...	...	...	...	...	1,428
10 SKILLING HOUSES—							
Upkeep	...	151	...	...	...	...	151
Rent and Telephone	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
11 PALACE LIGHTING	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,441
12 TOOLS & PLANTS—							
Repairs and purchase of Tools and plants	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,816
13 RAISING and Construction of							
Bazar plinths	211	...	...	...	...	...	211
14 MISCELLANEOUS							
Stationary & Office contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
Fence repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Jail labours	...	1,063	...	...	...	...	1,063
Polo grounds	...	1,420	...	...	...	...	1,420
Carried over	24,298	4,682					28,980



APPENDIX XIX.—*Conold.*

Expenditure on State Public Works during the year 1919-20.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	State Fund.			Local Fund.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brought forward	24,336	40,336	...	...	...	...	98,427
Reserve contribution	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Arrangements of State stations outside British ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,580
Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,140
and Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
WORKS IN THE HILLS—							
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,045
that Road (Repairs)	...	1,316	...	...	...	...	1,316
do Bridges	2,006	...	...	...	...	...	2,006
do Rest houses	...	1,424	...	...	...	...	1,424
runa Road	...	388	...	...	...	...	388
lines in the new Sub-divisions	2,678	...	...	...	...	...	2,678
a paths & miscellaneous work	11,239	...	...	...	...	...	11,239
Works maintenance	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,926
GRAND TOTAL	41,901	40,910	...	...	...	...	1,78,837

## APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Manipur State during the year 1919-20.

JUN. 1919-20.														
No.	Year	HORSES AND CATTLE.								PLOUGH.		CARTS.		
		Bullocks	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks	Bullock.	Load-carrying.
				Male.	Female.						With two bullocks.	With four bullocks		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1919-20.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,204

## APPENDIX XXI.

Showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Manipur State during the year 1919-20.

No. of State.	Country spirits.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.	
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
...	...	...	1	Rs. 2,200	1	Rs. 250	...	...	2	Rs. 2,450
Total	...	...	1	2,200	1	250	...	...	2	2,450







## APPENDIX XXII.

*Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1919-20.*

### RECEIPTS.

NAME OF DEMAND.	DEMAND.			Collection during the current year.	Collection during previous year.	Remission during the current year.	Balance, previous year.	
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cash balance at the Commencement of the year	...	...	...	3,84,298	...	...	...	
1. Land Revenue	93,203	4,49,992	5,43,195	4,49,705	4,41,961	6,425	87,065	
2. Hill tribes ...	19,089	57,781	76,870	61,899	77,045	324	14,647	
3. Fishery ...	1,605	84,507	86,112	81,275	70,601	4,637	..	
4. Foreigners' tax	...	12,000	12,000	15,814	12,901	...	...	
5. Ferry Revenue	...	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,199	...	...	
6. Salt ...	540	4,095	4,635	4,123	3,460	242	270	
7. Forest ...	...	25,000	25,000	27,000	36,158	...	...	
8. Tea seed ...	...	1,000	1,000	718	1,065	...	...	
9. Law and Justice ...	...	7,000	7,000	9,504	7,158	...	...	
10. Jail ...	...	10,000	10,000	11,143	9,833	...	...	
11. Excise ...	...	2,450	2,450	2,450	2,170	...	...	
12. Kuba Valley Compensation	...	6,270	6,270	6,270	6,270	...	...	
13. Income tax and trading License fees	795	11,460	12,255	1,905	3,237	...	10,370	
14. Cart and Cattle tax	...	29,000	29,000	32,465	20,269	...	...	
15. Miscellaneous	...	25,000	25,000	59,409	65,122	...	...	
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>1,15,232</b>	<b>7,26,595</b>	<b>8,41,827</b>	<b>7,64,800</b>	<b>7,59,149</b>	<b>11,828</b>	<b>1,12,352</b>	
Water-rate ...	14,575	19,610	34,185	16,554	17,184	...	20,025	
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>1,29,807</b>	<b>7,46,205</b>	<b>8,76,012</b>	<b>7,81,354</b>	<b>7,76,333</b>	<b>11,828</b>	<b>1,32,377</b>	
Adding opening balance ...	...	...	...	11,65,647	...	...	...	

## APPENDIX XXII.

*Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1919-20.*

### EXPENDITURE.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATION.</b>				
Pay and Allowance of President	16,000	13,000	16,074	1,800
Travelling Allowance of ditto	1,500	1,500	1,514	1,507
Pay of Darbar Members	12,000	10,500	11,545	10,581
Travelling Allowance of ditto	1,500	1,500	1,462	1,454
Pay of Establishment	15,376	16,104	15,137	15,739
Travelling Allowance of ditto	800	788	807	718
Contingencies	5,264	5,200	4,972	16,191
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,500</b>	<b>48,504</b>	<b>50,351</b>	<b>50,549</b>



## APPENDIX XXII.—Continued.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1919-20.

## EXPENDITURE.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
Brought forward	31,50 0	42,894	50,351	39,519
<b>II.—LAND REVENUE.</b>				
Pay of Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah.	2,800	2,520	4,306	2,520
Pay of Sub-Deputy Collector	2,080	1,960	2,078	1,958
Travelling Allowance of ditto	740	740	575	411
Allowance of Officer in charge Land Revenue Office.	...	800	...	639
Office Establishment	4,748	4,380	4,817	4,500
Travelling Allowance of ditto	320	220	181	129
Field Establishment	10,406	10,406	9,471	9,854
Peons' Establishment	11,812	11,812	11,917	11,900
Travelling Allowance of ditto	900	900	614	1281
Travelling Allowance and Travelling Allowance	607	632	670	522
Contingencies	2,187	2,218	4,077	3,912
Total	36,500	36,408	38,908	37,119
<b>III.—HILL TRIBES.</b>				
Office and Sub-Divisional Office establishment	14,277	8,900	13,480	8,633
Travelling Allowance of Sub-Divisional officers and Peons	500	150	501	150
Office Contingencies	2,748	1,300	3,474	853
Police Establishment	1,008	1,008	1,090	1,006
Ditto Contingencies	180	180	17	163
Education Establishment	2,449	2,800	2,832	2,782
Ditto Contingencies	4,022	2,798	2,763	2,623
Medical Establishment	963	...	610	...
Travelling Allowance of ditto	175	...	87	...
Medical Contingencies	7,840	...	4,488	...
W. D. Works Establishment	1,210	...	756	...
Travelling Allowance of ditto	...	...	145	...
W. D. Works	24,516	...	20,631	...
Survey and Survey Road Establishment	1,536	...	144	...
Total	76,627	17,086	51,047	16,100
<b>IV.—SALE.</b>				
Contingencies	500	300	...	...
<b>V.—FORESTS.</b>				
Establishment	1,644	1,644	1,625	1,722
Contingencies	254	500	297	469
Export Duty payable to Burma Government	18,000	10,000	7,578	...
Total	18,000	12,144	9,500	2,191
<b>VI.—LAW AND JUSTICE.</b>				
Establishment	14,112	14,978	14,198	12,835
Travelling Allowance of ditto	886	640	460	490
Contingencies	800	400	563	681
Total	15,800	15,118	15,206	14,006
<b>VII.—RAJA'S CIVIL LIST.</b>				
His Highness's Privy Purse	51,600	51,600	55,900	51,600
Maintenance of Raja's Family and Temples	44,652	41,652	41,652	41,652
Travelling Allowance of Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja	...	...	414	...
Allowance to the detenus at Brindaban	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Pay of Maharani's Companion	...	2,400	2,187	2,400
His Highness's Contingencies	18,500	18,500	18,498	18,498
Peons and Coolies including Brads	19,000	19,000	18,280	18,280
Incidental expenses of H. H.'s son	2,148	2,190	526	1,462
...	7,500	...	4,935	...
Total	1,39,000	1,36,542	1,38,206	1,30,044
Carried over	2,37,187	1,64,490	2,38,206	2,30,529



## APPENDIX XXII—continued.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1919-20.

## EXPENDITURE—continued.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURES.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
Brought Forward	8,37,127	8,06,400	2,08,805	2,30,940
<b>VIII.—STATE WORKS.</b>				
State Works	1,10,000	1,23,085	1,20,335	1,20,254
Flood repairs	...	27,000	...	14,568
TOTAL	1,10,000	1,50,085	1,20,335	2,14,420
<b>IX.—MILITARY POLICE.</b>				
Pay of the Force and Establishment	20,304	16,922	27,217	17,200
Contingencies	5,696	2,550	6,325	4,450
TOTAL	26,000	19,472	33,542	21,650
<b>X.—CIVIL POLICE.</b>				
Pay of Establishment	14,410	15,054	16,211	12,923
Travelling Allowance	540	480	505	479
Contingencies	2,050	2,173	1,908	1,874
TOTAL	17,000	17,707	18,624	15,276
<b>XI.—</b>				
Establishment	2,118	2,023	2,035	2,324
Clothing, Food and Miscellaneous	2,360	2,500	2,501	7,775
Manufacture	4,004	2,000	2,000	2,352
Expenses of Manipuri Prisoners transferred to Andamans and Sybhet Jail	2,500	2,500	1,200	1,200
TOTAL	11,000	10,023	17,232	13,651
<b>XII.—MEDICAL.</b>				
Allowance to Medical Officer	1,200	1,200	1,120	1,200
Travelling Allowance	600	500	480	675
Pay of Jail and Police Sub-Assistant Surgeon	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,322
Pay of other Establishment	5,303	4,716	7,064	4,971
Vaccination Establishment	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,100
Medicine, Diet and Contingencies including Epidemic expenses	21,078	10,320	12,548	7,444
Poor Asylum	1,500	1,500	1,705	1,905
TOTAL	33,000	30,911	27,891	19,078
<b>XIII.—EDUCATION.</b>				
Pay of Establishment	24,036	24,036	24,000	23,436
Capitation Grant	4,768	4,768	4,622	4,767
Contribution to Johnstone School and Bengali School	5,220	5,220	5,220	5,178
Scholarships	8,116	8,547	6,504	5,121
Books and Stationery and Printing Expenses	680	680	770	825
Furniture	400	400	400	...
Miscellaneous	800	800	1,321	1,715
TOTAL	44,000	44,431	42,816	44,972
Carried over	1,34,127	1,41,117	1,34,127	1,41,117



# **APPENDIX XXII—Continued.**

*Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1920-21.*

## **EXPENDITURE—Continued.**

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5
Brought forward.	3,34,127	5,45,117	5,81,588	5,63,385
<b>XIV.—POSTAL.</b>				
Establishment	686	876	654	476
Contingencies	304	300	212	136
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>602</b>
<b>XV.—EXPEDITION AND TOURS.</b>				
Expedition and Tours	1,000	1,000	210	743
<b>XVI.</b>				
Tee Seed	360	460	21	619
<b>XVII.</b>				
Tribute	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
<b>XVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.</b>				
Establishment	1,688	2,772	2,306	2,498
Contingencies	1,000	1,004	312	618
Experimental Garden	1,632	3,028	123	381
Printing Press including Establishment	4,544	3,284	4,161	4,554
Legislation Contingencies and Establishment	1,136	1,040	1,183	1,068
Interest on account of War Loan	..	..	542	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>11,126</b>	<b>8,690</b>	<b>9,109</b>
<b>XIX.—VETERINARY.</b>				
Establishment	1,260	1,260	1,254	1,183
Traveling Allowance	200	200	279	134
Contingencies	2,540	1,380	1,306	2,699
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>2,840</b>	<b>2,839</b>	<b>4,011</b>
<b>XX.—WATERWORKS LOAN AND FLOOD LOAN.</b>				
Payment of Loan	30,000	22,302	31,172	23,308
Interest of Loan	..	18,572	8,542	18,374
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>41,877</b>	<b>39,714</b>	<b>41,677</b>
<b>XXI.—EXPENDITURES FROM CANT AND CATTEN TAXES.</b>				
Establishment	..	216	..	232
Contingencies	..	130	..	677
Not tax refunded	..	..	2,076	..
Payment in liquidation of the claim against 35 Kuki villages for supplying rice at the time of the war in 1912	..	..	..	14,541
Penses in connection with the War	..	11,654	..	505
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>15,955</b>
Carried over	6,90,627	6,65,236	6,81,248	6,84,901







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ADMINISTRATION REPORT



POLITICAL AGENCY, MANIPUR,

FOR THE YEAR

1900-1901.

BY

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. ST. P. MAXWELL, C.S.I., I.S.C.,  
POLITICAL AGENT IN MANIPUR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STATE.



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